

Virginia Next Fall.

Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Florida, and Arkansas are the States which our Republican Governor says can be carried next year by the Republicans if the Republican leaders of the country will follow his advice.

Nobody can doubt the sincerity of this declaration, nor question the depth of Governor CAMERON's conviction that the success of the Republican party in Pennsylvania is the only thing which will secure to the country the inestimable boon of the votes of five southern States for the next Republican nominee for President of the United States. Why not? Because he offered not only to give one thousand dollars to aid the Republican party to carry Pennsylvania next fall, but tendered to the same party the services of himself and General MARION as popular orators, surely nothing but an intense anxiety for Republican success in Pennsylvania and the Union could induce Governor CAMERON to forsake the duties of his office and take the stump in that State, or induce either him or General MARION to leave Virginia at a time when their services will be so much needed here.

We know well enough how agreeable CAMERON can make himself; and we doubt not that Chairman COOPER, of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania, Senator LOCKENBERRY, and his other Republican friends, found our Governor possessed of that magnetism which nobody born north of Mason & Dixon's line can ever resist, or ever possesses. And then how he can write! It is too bad that a Republican Governor of Virginia should be able to marshal the choice words of a full vocabulary as can CAMERON. But it is even so. There is not a Pennsylvanian among all of them who came to Richmond last week and put their feet under our Governor's mahogany, that can write such elegant sentences as flow from his pen as freely as resplendent words tumbled out of old Sam Johnson's goosequill. We suspect, too, that our Governor is an orator of no mean order, though as to this we have no knowledge.

But the point for all good Democrats to note is that all these gifts of speech our Governor is ready to exercise in behalf of the party of CONKLING, SMITH and DOX CAMERON, LOGAN, GRANT, and the rest of the liars of the southern people. Nay! we need not class Governor CAMERON with the Stalwarts. We need only to class him where he classed himself—with the Republicans—in order that his labors for the success of the Republican party in Pennsylvania may redound to the good of the Democratic party in Virginia. We do not by any means complain of Governor CAMERON for pledging his General MARION's services to the Republican party of Pennsylvania. On the contrary, we thank him for the candid avowals which he made to Chairman COOPER of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania. They will result in a Democratic victory in Virginia next fall.

All Bosh.

The City Council has never failed for sixty days or any other length of time to fill any vacancies in the Board of Trustees when there were actual vacancies known to that body. Nor were there any actual vacancies in the Board when CAMERON and BLAIR (we leave out FAIR's name till we hear whether he approved the raid which has been made upon the public schools of Richmond) appointed a full Board of nine trustees—two of them negroes—to take charge of schools supported by the money of the people of this city. The removal of the old Board and the substitution of the new were made upon the thinnest of pretexts and based upon the most technical of technicalities.

When the public-school system was introduced into Virginia, there was at first a good deal of hostility manifested towards it. It was not known certainly that the various City Councils would always provide trustees to manage the schools properly. In order to guard against any injury that might result from that sort of neglect, the General Assembly enacted that if a City Council should at any time neglect for sixty days to provide such trustees, the State Board of Education might appoint them. Now, as we have said, there has all the time been a full Board of Trustees provided for the Richmond schools. The "vacancies" which the State Board assumed to exist were not actual vacancies but constructive vacancies; that is to say, the trustees had neglected to take certain oaths of office, and therefore there were nine vacancies (3) in spite of the fact that nine trustees had all the time been faithfully performing their duties as such, and had made the public schools the brightest jewel in the crown of the corporation. If the State Board had let these trustees alone, there would have been no trouble with the schools—none of any sort.

More: The nine trustees endeavored in every way to qualify themselves. They took last year, we hear, every oath which they deemed to be necessary, and the other day furnished the evidence of that fact to the Court of Appeals. Upon what ground, then, were they removed? Why, the State Board ruled that the right of the City Council to elect had ceased before the trustees were elected. We do not know all the excuses which were made for ridding the public schools; but we do know that there has never been any actual vacancy nor any conscious neglect to elect on the part of the City Council. The Council held the incumbent trustees to be lawfully in office; hence the failure to elect new ones.

The Wolf and the Lamb.

A hungry Wolf one day saw a Lamb drinking at a stream, and wished to frame some plausible excuse for making him his prey. "What do you mean by muddling the water I am going to drink?" he cried. "I have drunk it," said the Lamb, "Pray, forgive me," meekly answered the Lamb; "I should be sorry in any way to displease you, but as the stream runs from you towards me, you will see that such cannot be the case." So in the case of the Richmond School-Trustees. It was Governor CAMERON who raised the negro question; not our side. It was CAMERON that put R. A. PAUL, his negro messenger, or body-servant, as a "trustee" (what a perversion of terms) over the white schools of Richmond. It is an honor to negro schools to have white trustees over them. It is degrading to white schools to have negro trustees over them.

Yes, it was a cool, calm, deliberate, unprovoked, unnecessary interference with the schools of Richmond. The white trustees were performing all their duties, and muddling the water for nobody to drink. They thought not of wronging anybody. But the Wolf pounced upon them. For what? It was done to please the negroes, and nothing else. If there had been any good object in view, white trustees only would have been selected. It was done to make votes. The Democrats merely accept the issue chosen by the Coalitionists. They stand for the color race. Let the negroes teach negro schools and govern negro schools; but in the name of all that is dear to the Caucasian race, let none but white men be seen upon the stage of the Theatre when lively boys and lovely girls, their parents sitting in the body of the building, shall next month occupy the stage of that building. Pray, Governor CAMERON, go there yourself. Don't send PAUL. Don't send your negro messenger. And when you shall have witnessed day after day and night after night the beautiful sights which you may see, see, you down in sackcloth and ashes, and study out some method of righting the inexcusable wrong you have done the white people of Richmond.

The Bradlaugh Case.

While BRADLAUGH may be regarded as the particular nuisance of England just at this juncture, the commotion he has raised presents one very interesting and gratifying feature. It demonstrates very clearly the safety of relying upon a cultivated, moral sentiment to accomplish what the law is frequently powerless to effect. The assumption in this country has been in a large measure that the affirmation bill through which BRADLAUGH has recently been brought into such prominence was a party measure, and that its defeat necessarily carried with it a heavy blow to Mr. GLADSTONE's administration. This view is not justified by either the facts in the case or the debates in Parliament. It is true that the defeat of any measure proposed by a premier weakens him, and it is equally true that some few of Mr. GLADSTONE's enemies attempted to pervert his motive. But when this is said, all is said. There is no question of a dissolution of Parliament or the resignation of Mr. GLADSTONE involved. The issue was a personal one. Its significance is social.

The Double Standard.

It seems to be a contradiction in terms to speak of a double standard of values; and yet silver money has always existed from the days of ABRAHAM until the present time; and gold and silver together, not separately, constitute now the valuable currency of every country in the world, as distinguished from paper currency, or currency having no value in itself. Besides, as the sum of the squares of the other two sides of a right-angled triangle are always equal to the square of the hypotenuse, so, as has often before been said, the prices of commodities must vary with the quantity or amount of the valuable currency of the country, or the world. Or to state the case differently, all the money in the world will buy all the property in the world, (it is to be presumed); and therefore, if gold were the only money, the gold in the world would buy all the property in the world; or, which is the same thing, the prices of property would necessarily fall and accommodate themselves to the supply of gold.

The London Spectator gives the above argument, or statement of a fact, as a reason why Great Britain should pay off its public debt more rapidly than it has hitherto done. It says that gold "is rising in value," and, therefore, "the capital of the debt is increasing in amount, and its burden becoming greater both as to principal and interest." (We quote the Chicago Times.) The Spectator commends, by necessary implication, the course of the United States Government in paying off its public debt so fast; and by its argument makes a strong point in favor of the policy of remonetizing silver all over the world. For if the public debts of all countries are becoming annually more and more burdensome by reason of the increased value of gold, it must be true that private debts also, and corporation debts, and State debts, and all other debts, will also become more and more oppressive year by year. And if this increase of the purchasing power of gold—otherwise called an increase in its value—is due to the demonetization of silver, the remedy would seem to be simple—namely, the remonetization of silver all over the world. Accordingly, the Chicago Times, which despises greenback lunatics and has never had any sympathy with the advocates of the "daddy dollar," says to or of the Spectator:

"The Spectator might, without incurring a reasonable suspicion of a desire to defraud public creditors, join in advocating the project of international bi-metalism. By the concurrent action of the great commercial nations the divergence between the two metals can be least arrested. Probably it can be corrected, and the ratio which was maintained with but little variation for nearly a century before 1873 may not only be restored but held more firmly than ever before. This is a perfectly legitimate method of arresting the appreciation of gold, if that process is going on, as alleged, and of securing greater stability than has ever yet been known in the value of standard money, to the just and due advantage of all nations and all individuals who owe large debts of long standing."

No other journal opposed more earnestly than this did the proposition to coin 83 cents worth of silver into a dollar, though we favored the policy of remonetizing silver; but no one is more ready than we to acknowledge that but for the passage of the silver bill, the Government would probably have been unable to maintain specie payments for any considerable length of time after their resumption in January, 1879. The supply of gold would hardly have sufficed. The temptation to millionaire-speculators to run up the price of gold by drawing out all the Government's stock of it might have been too strong to be resisted.

We have imagined for some time that we could see in the New York Tribune evidence that it had "weakened" on the gold question. At any rate, it has learned to treat the silver advocates with due courtesy. It recently published a communication from the president of the Chase National Bank of New York City in favor of a double standard. It has also published without unfavorable comment a letter from E. F. RILEY, Esq., of Osceola, Iowa, which sounds a note of warning in behalf of the people of the great West and North-west. Mr. RILEY says:

OSCEOLA, IOWA, April 12, 1883. John Thompson, Chase National Bank, New York.

Dear Sir:—The position you take so nearly coincides with my views on the silver question, and I am glad to express to you my thanks for the article. (A recent plea for the double standard, there is no doubt in my mind, is an excellent depreciation of the value of silver is really, in a large measure, the appreciation of gold, caused by the demonetization of silver in England and Germany, and the efforts in this country to debauch it; and that silver has more nearly preserved its relative value with produce and real estate, than the very purpose of increasing the amount of the legal-tender quality of silver dollars in this country would increase the value of mortgages and other securities at least 10 per cent, and perhaps 15 per cent; and many people in the West believe the right against silver is carried on for the very purpose of increasing the wealth of the creditors unjustly, at the expense of the debtors. People living in the Eastern and Middle States have loaned millions of dollars to western farmers and business-men, and they hold many thousands of mortgages on western homes, and by an act of Congress, to make these debts harder to pay, and to make it more difficult to redeem these western homes, money for the sake of the creditors richer, will meet with most strenuous and even bitter opposition.

The western people, too, hold many millions of the silver dollars, and any attempt to depreciate their value, even though the Government would propose to redeem them, would cause great dissatisfaction. I am glad to see an eastern paper take such an equitable position on the silver question, and I hope that the "daddy dollar" will be the last we shall hear from you on the subject.

Respectfully, E. F. RILEY.

These views of the London Spectator, the Chicago Times, the New York Banker, and the Iowa man (we don't know what his calling is) are worthy of the attention of the public. The real-estate agents of Richmond know that lands, lots, and houses cannot be sold on a falling market—that is, for good prices. When, therefore, gold is rising in value and property falling, stagnation must follow. The problem for the statesman to solve is how to remedy the evil.

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For Years BRADLAUGH has rendered himself obnoxious in his speeches and writings, not only to the Christians but to the morality of England, and various efforts have been made to suppress him by action for blasphemous libel. In the nature of the law, as expounded by Lord COLERIDGE in the case of the Queen vs. Ramsey & Foulde, publishers of the Freeholder, he could not be effectively done. Lord Coleridge argued that it was no longer possible to affirm that Christianity was a part of the law of the land, and any attack upon it in however sober or argumentative form was punishable. The strictest of the law in rendering Israelites and others eligible to the Bench and Parliament made the old construction of the law an absurdity. This exposition, it will be readily understood, was almost unavoidable, and while BRADLAUGH and his disciples heralded it as a triumph of the liberty of free speech, society regarded it as the triumph of license.

When, however, BRADLAUGH made his last effort to secure the privileges of Parliament to which he had been elected several times and refused admission, the cause of the people against immorality and the most dangerous form of infidelity was virtually transferred from the courts to the House of Commons. The issue came up to be tried not by a jury instructed under the strict construction of the written law, but by the representatives of the people, influenced by the instincts of the conservatism of the higher unwritten law. There are those who think they see in the result a gross inconsistency, inasmuch as Mr. MORLEY was allowed to take the oath. But the cases are by no means analogous. As to Mr. MORLEY we have the distinct and emphatic statement that when he sought election to Parliament and was questioned relative to the oath, his answers were satisfactory. He did not shock public sensibility. On the contrary, BRADLAUGH, after resorting to the various subterfuges, deliberately profaned the oath and sought admission through the affirmation bill as a last resort. The defeat of the bill therefore was not because it was obnoxious in itself—for the oath is now a test of loyalty, not of Christianity, as evidenced in the case of JOHN STUART MILL and others—but was the indignation expressed of outraged morality, which is calculated to do more to destroy the influence of such men as BRADLAUGH than a hundred legal prosecutions.

And this incident is not without a certain sort of parallel in this country, which is a hopeful sign of the times, and a direct contradiction to the oft-repeated assertion that the public sense of virtue is becoming paralyzed. It may lie dormant for a long time, but when the occasion comes it will be aroused to decision. In the principle involved and the guarantee given that a healthy public sentiment may be depended upon to eventually meet any crisis, the cases of LYMAN DUKES and the Legislature of Pennsylvania and BRADLAUGH have many features in common. No one denies that they were both constitutionally elected to their seats, but no law, no constitutional provision, is strong enough to make a body of educated men, be they political bias what it may, deliberately condone a crime against God and society.

We have received the first No. of the Richmond Literary Miscellany, published by the Alpha Literary Society of this city, and edited by Mr. A. S. MORTON, assisted by Messrs. GEORGE W. DONNAN, JOHN C. EASTLEY, JOHN TYLER, JR., and B. B. VALENTE. The contents are varied and display excellent literary taste.

To C. C. The notices to which you refer are paid for as advertisements, and appear only as such. But we are not quite sure that we ought to publish them even as advertisements.

From Messrs. WEST, JOHNSTON & Co. we have received a bound copy (gift-edition) of The Century, published by the Century Company, New York. Also, A Sea Queen, a novel by W. CLARE RUSSELL, and The Ladies' Lullaby, a novel by Mrs. OLLIPHANT. Price of each novel, in paper, 20 cents.

New Book.

Soul: A Dramatic Poem. By ALGERNON SYDNEY LOGAN, author of "The Mirror of a Mind," "The Image of Air," &c. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1883. Price, \$1.

For sale by WEST, JOHNSTON & Co.

The Dean of Westminster has granted a request for permission to place a bust of the poet Coleridge in Westminster Abbey. An American admirer of Coleridge's works is to bear the cost of the work.

The new capital architects at Albany report that its completion will require \$4,750,000, of which \$720,000 is needed for the tower, and \$1,500,000 for the terrace. The sum now held will bring the total cost to \$18,553,936.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

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